

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1892.

VOLUME XL--NUMBER 234.

LETTER FROM THE DEAD

Unpublished Missive Said to Have Been Written by Grant

TO THE LATE ROSCOE CONKLING,

In Which He Protests Against the Third Term Movement in His Favor and Incidentally Doubts the Wisdom of a Second Presidential Term Except in a Time of Great Emergency. He Counsels Conklings to Make Up His Personal Quarrel with Blaine, or it will be Disastrous to Both--A Letter of Great Interest if it is Genuine, Which is Doubtful.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 20.—The Columbus Dispatch to-day makes public, a special matter, a copy of a letter written by U. S. Grant to Roscoe Conklings regarding his effort to have the general nominated as a candidate for President the third time. Following is the letter:

New York, May, 1880.

My Dear Mr. Conklings, I am in receipt of your last letter and have very considerably weighed the matter in all its bearings. The tribute you pay my services to the country I appreciate, but at the same time I fear you over-estimate my services and under-estimate the indulgence of our country. There have been exigencies that warranted a second term, but I don't believe that the best interests of the country's good over demanded a third term or over will.

I had my doubts even as to the advisability of a second term, and you know that I have so expressed myself to you in our confidential talks. This is a big country, full of brainy and ambitious men who can serve the country eminently well as its President, and I sincerely question the policy of thwarting their noble ambitions.

In a public cosmopolitan like ours, a man's fame is too frequently dependent upon the status of public sentiment. Fame in this country ebbs and flows. To-day you are the peer; to-morrow you may be submerged beneath the wave of adverse sentiment. This is another reason why the noble ambition to be President should not be restricted to one man. I feel that our country has amply repaid me for all my services by the honors it has bestowed upon me, and I feel that to be a candidate or accept the nomination for a third term would be ingratitude, and would eventually effect me with the people who have loved me and whom I love.

I am still of the opinion that I should speak to the country, that I should break the silence in a letter declining emphatically to accept a nomination for a third term. I appreciate your efforts, your friendship and loyalty, but I fear that your zeal for me is an error, not of heart, but of mind. Knowing that with all your nobleness you have a highly sensitive nature, and knowing your antipathy to the Maine statesman, I have always refrained from speaking of him to you, but I now feel that I should speak on that matter and plainly. This estrangement between you two, unless checked, must prove a mutual disadvantage. It will hurt Mr. Conklings. It will hurt Mr. Blaine. It will be a stumbling block in the way of the ambitions of both. I believe that could the differences existing be amicably adjusted, the nomination this year would go to one, leaving the honor four years hence more than a probability for the other. It is not only necessary for the good of each that an amicable adjustment be reached, but for the good of the party; and more, for the good of the country.

I fear that the presentation of my name at the convention would not only assist in the defeat of Mr. Blaine, but seriously affect your future, besides warping my career. Even should I be nominated, it could only come after a spirited contest in which much bitterness would be injected; and then I doubt if I could be elected, as I seriously doubt whether any man can ever again be elected even for a second term, unless, perchance, there should arise some extraordinary emergency, which now appears improbable even in the dim future.

I am aware that this matter has gone on to an extent where an announcement by me refusing to accept would be looked upon by some as cowardice. But would it not be far better to be considered to a coward than a usurper? I trust you will consider gravely and carefully my wishes. I am generous enough to suffer myself rather than have my friends suffer, if I am convinced that any act of mine would cause them to suffer. Awaiting your reply before acting, I remain sincerely, your friend, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Ohio Republican League.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., May 20.—The Republican leaders of Ohio were called by the executive committee of the Ohio Republican League to formulate plans for the campaign of next November. This meeting will be held to-morrow forenoon at the Lincoln League rooms, where to-night an informal love feast was held.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

A bill to place on the pension roll, at the rate of \$20 a month, George W. Jones, of Iowa, formerly a distinguished senator from that state, was reported to the senate by Mr. Turpie, and at his request was immediately passed.

Gen. Clarkson has called a meeting of the executive committee of the National Republican League to be held at West Hotel, Minneapolis, on the afternoon of June 6.

The production of the McDonald oil field yesterday was 2,200 barrels. Stock in the field was 53,000 barrels. There were no new developments.

Mrs. Harrison is better. There is no truth in the report that her condition is dangerous and that the family feel alarmed.

Harry Crock, George Doughty and William Reilly, of Cleveland, Ohio, were drowned while rowing on the lake.

The President yesterday issued a proclamation announcing the reciprocity agreement with Guatemala.

The senate yesterday passed the river and harbor bill without a division.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Money Borrowed from the Book Concern to Pay Mileage—The Business of the Day.

OMAHA, NEB., May 20.—Bishop Foss presided over the M. E. conference to-day. About the first thing that was sprung was a question of finances. Mr. Amos Shinkle, treasurer of the funds to pay the traveling expenses of the delegates, arose and said that the funds had not been paid in from the annual conference treasurers in a sufficient amount to pay all the traveling expenses of the delegates.

Dr. Maxfield moved that the amount needed, about \$4,000, be borrowed from the book concern, and that the amount be assessed against those annual conferences which had failed to pay their assessments for the traveling expenses fund.

After much wrangling the conference did what general conferences have done before, decided to draw the amount from the book concern. The second ballot for secretary of the board of education showed that Dr. C. H. Payne received 266 votes and was elected. Some red hot reports will soon be launched upon the conference from the standing and special commission. The committee on temperance and prohibition of the liquor traffic has a report a yard long that will be presented soon. The report reaffirms the well known attitude of the church upon the saloon question, and declared that the church is in harmony with every organization that seeks to promote total abstinence and the overthrow of the liquor traffic. The report says:

"We reiterate the language of the episcopal address of 1888 which said 'the liquor traffic is so pernicious in all its bearings, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility.' It can never be legalized without sin."

The report further declares that men engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors ought not to receive the commercial patronage of Christians. The traffic is stoutly condemned and the whole licensing plan for liquor saloons is declared to be a means to foster and sustain the damaging traffic. Closing the report says that while it is not the province of the conference to suggest or dictate as to the political proclivities of any man, yet the committee declares that no political party has a right to expect, neither ought any party to receive, the support of Christian men so long as that party stands committed to the license policy.

Dr. W. H. Spier, of Detroit conference, succeeded in having a resolution adopted requiring the missionary bishops to report all money received from private sources for the help of the missionary work in foreign lands.

Bishop Taylor, it was said, as an illustration, has been getting about \$30,000 per year.

That patriarch of Methodism, Dr. William Nast, of Cincinnati, was introduced to the conference just before adjournment. His remarks were mostly of a thanksgiving nature.

It was officially reported after adjournment that Drs. Kynett and Spencer had been elected as secretaries of the church extension society.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Second Day's Session of the General Assembly at Portland.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 20.—Half hour devotions in the Presbyterian General Assembly were led by John M. Donaldson, of Minneapolis. Promptly at the appointed hour the moderator called the assembly to order. After the preliminary routine, Dr. Brown, of the arrangements committee, in a happy speech, presented the moderator with a gavel made of Oregon materials—wood, silver and gold. The moderator then announced the membership of the various standing committees.

After the announcement of committees a motion was adopted that the report of the committee on revision be made the second order for Monday afternoon next.

An offer by John R. Midlas and others, of Salt Lake, of a site and endowment for a Presbyterian college, to be called "Westminster," was accepted. A committee was appointed to draft a more formal legal acceptance.

HILL SPEAKS

At the Celebration of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—Senator Hill, of New York, who delivered the oration to-day at the 117th anniversary of the signing of Mecklenburg declaration of independence, arrived here this morning. Thirty thousand visitors were on the streets. The day opened with the firing of salutes.

At 1 o'clock Senator Hill delivered his oration in the Auditorium building with a seating capacity of 8,000.

All for Cleveland.

YANKTON, S. D., May 20.—Nearly all the delegates to the Democratic state convention to be held at Yankton, May 25, have been elected and a canvass of their presidential preferences show that they are unanimous for Cleveland.

Instructed for Carlisle.

MADISON, IND., May 20.—The Democrats of Trible county, Ky., have instructed for John G. Carlisle for President.

TERRIBLE ROADS

Delay the Plucky Hokey Bicycle Riders as Far as Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., May 20.—A crowd of interested people assembled at the Wheelmen's Club at break of day to witness the arrival of Messrs. Joseph Johnson and Lindsey in the relay bicycle trip from Chicago to New York. The messengers should have arrived at 12 o'clock midnight, but were six and a half hours behind schedule time. The roads between the third and fourth division are in terrible condition and much of the wheelmen were compelled to dismount and lead their wheels through the mud. During the night they encountered a pouring rain, but kept steadily on.

Arrival at Ashtabula.

ASHTABULA, O., May 20.—Relay Riders Turner and Harkins, of Cleveland Bicyclists' club, arrived at Hotel James at 9:54 a. m., central time. Turner carried the dispatch from General Miles, and Turner passed. Both men showed evidence of hard riding.

SNOW FOLLOWS WATER

In the Western Country, and Increases the Misery.

THE DESTRUCTION AT SIOUX CITY.

The Work of Recovery Going On in a Snow Storm--The Waters Recede and Railroad Traffic Begins Again. The Perilous Journey of the First Train that Ran Into the City After the Flood--Great Risks that the Passengers Took--The Condition of Things at Various Points in the Flooded District.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, May 20.—The flood has almost entirely subsided. Nearly all the railroads running trains here expect to make schedule time to-morrow. The stock yards are being built better and larger than ever. The market, however, will not open until next week. The packing houses are all right and will resume work when hogs and cattle can be procured. The loss of cattle and hogs has been greatly over-estimated. The actual loss was about 150 cattle and about 500 hogs.

Two bodies were rescued to-day. Frank Henderson and wife were found in the wire fence after the flood had subsided.

The total number of bodies found is four, still missing ten.

The relief association is actively at work relieving distress and providing food and clothing. Governor Boies wired about the situation. The mayor replied:

"Doing best we can; loss great. Many families lose all. Homes being cleaned up to-day amidst blinding snow storm. Other bodies expected before to-morrow."

A PERILOUS HIDE.

How the First Train Reached Sioux City After the Great Flood.

SIOUX CITY, I.A., May 20.—Communication has at last been opened up with the deluged city. Last night, for the first time since the flood broke loose, a train reached here. Last night the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha train was the first to accomplish the feat. The trip was undertaken only because of the protests of the belated passengers. A repair train was sent ahead and the road was practically built up ahead of the passenger coaches. At every mile washouts were encountered, and when Mapleton was reached the train ran through lakes large enough for a yacht. The Maple river has overflowed its banks and for miles around the farms lay under from three to ten feet of water. When the Little Sioux was reached the situation was found to be extremely dangerous. The road here runs over a long trestle across the bottoms that adjoin it. The trestle is six feet above the bottoms, but the water was rushing tumultuously against the tracks. A gale fifty miles an hour was blowing, and when it swept over a lake, made by the flood for five miles, on either side it tossed up breakers oceanlike. Half way out the engineer halted. The conductor got out and signaled him ahead. He went on through the flood. The passengers were in fear, and many of them white faced stood upon the platforms and clutched at the hand rails. The waters sprayed around them, and they could feel the trestle quaking. The trestle passed, the next danger point was the bridge over the river, which was swinging beneath the waves of the turbulent river. The train ran over in safety, and reached Sioux City five hours after leaving Manilla.

THE LOSS AT ST. LOUIS

Cannot be Estimated—Twelve Thousand Thrown Out of Work by the Flood.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 20.—Over 12,000 persons in this section of the town have been thrown out of work on account of the flood. Factory owners are viewing the situation very seriously. Some of them have lost thousands of dollars and they do not know to what extent the river will damage them. The damages in this portion of the city will exceed \$2,000,000.

The steamer Idollowd from down the river reports rescuing ten families from Connors Island, which is now completely overgrown. From Coteau Island above here, twenty-three persons were taken off by a relief boat.

The Death List.

SIOUX CITY, I.A., May 20.—The following is believed to be a correct list of the persons drowned by the flood, so far as known: A. G. Anderson, Frank Henderson and wife and baby, Thomas Fitzgerald, Oliver Hoblett, Geo. C. Millard, Nellie West and a daughter aged 9, and a son aged 1 of E. Leonard, A. P. McLaman, Mrs. Peter Rasmussen and two children and infants are also reported by eye witnesses to have perished. Several of those who were on the previous list of names as supposed to have been drowned have been found, but it is believed that more bodies will be discovered when the debris is cleared away at the mouth of Floyd river.

Angry Sea at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, May 20.—At 9 o'clock this morning a strong wind came up from the northwest and lashed the flooded river into an angry sea, driving great waves of water against the banks on this side of the stream. The waves broke over the banks at the river front where Armour's, Swift's, Dold's and Flower's packing houses are situated and threatened inundation of those establishments. The cellars of the packing houses are filling up rapidly despite the efforts made to keep them clear with pumps.

Falling at Alton.

ALTON, ILL., May 20.—There is great rejoicing here. The Mississippi river has fallen about six inches from its highest point. The work of relief for Missouri farmers still continues. Many houses are badly wrecked, and a number have been swept from their foundations.

At Keokuk.

KEOKUK, IOWA, May 20.—The river this afternoon was at a standstill, and had not risen notably in twenty-four

hours. No boats of any size are running. It has been raining here today, but the wind has quieted down.

In Danger of the Flood.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., May 20.—A telegram has just been received that the residents of Hensley Islands, in the Arkansas river, are in danger. There are 100 negroes on the island. Government relief boats have been sent out from Little Rock.

A Blizzard in Iowa.

SPENCER, IOWA, May 20.—A snow storm almost equal to a January blizzard began across this section of the country this morning. A strong north-west wind is blowing, and it is extremely cold.

An Inch of Snow in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—Last night unreasonable snow was general in Minnesota, several inches having fallen at some points. About an inch of snow was on the ground here this morning, but a great deal of water also fell.

At Burlington.

BURLINGTON, I.A., May 20.—It has been raining, blowing and chilly here to-day. The river this afternoon was still rising.

THE SOUVENIR BILL.

General St. Clair Argues in Its Favor Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—General St. Clair to-day presented to the house special World's Fair committee a draft of the proposed souvenir bill. Provision is made in it for the issue of treasury notes, as under the existing silver law, in payment for the bullion purchased with which to mint the souvenir coins; \$100,000 instead of \$700,000, as proposed in the original measure, is the sum fixed for medals and diplomas for the next fiscal year.

General St. Clair said the bill would increase the circulation \$3,500,000 without taking money from the treasury. The bill brought Congress to a point where it must decide if it would in any degree aid the local corporation.

AFTER A RAPIST.

A Mob Attacks the Nashville Jail—General Riot Said to be in Progress.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 20.—A general riot alarm has just been turned in. The mob is now attacking the jail in search of the negro rapist sent here from Chattanooga for safe keeping. The police are armed with Winchester rifles and trouble is feared. The mob numbers about 1,000 men.

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

To Her Children causes Her Death—She Perishes in Saving them from Death.

SAULT STE MARIE, MICH., May 20.—News has reached here of a tragedy at Iroquois, a settlement twenty miles up the shore. The residence of Benjamin Van Liden, a farmer and fisherman, caught fire after his children had been put to bed. Mr. Van Liden was absent and the work of rescuing the children from the building fell upon the mother. She made trips into the flames carrying out two children each time. On the last trip both she and her children were on fire when they reached the open air. Mrs. Van Liden devoted her efforts to save the lives of her children. In this she was rewarded with success, but paid for it with her own life.

FIRE AT OSWEGO

Raging Among the Elevators—Fears of Great Destruction.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 20.—A great fire is raging here along the water front sweeping through the line of elevators. A brisk breeze is blowing and it looks at midnight as though the Columbia and the Merchants' elevators would be destroyed.

LATER—There is no telling where the fire will stop. The loss thus far is fully \$500,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

MASON CITY, I.A., May 20.—The Minnesota flour mill located at Albert Lea and owned by H. M. Todd and C. C. Dwight burned yesterday. Loss \$75,000, insurance \$35,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 20.—The three-story brick building occupied by the Binghamton woolen manufacturing company in this city has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$30,000, partially insured.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The Sensation of the Week in England. British Manufacturers Denounce Him.

LONDON, May 20.—The sensation of the week is Lord Salisbury's protection speech, which has provoked the greatest consternation among his own followers and organs. That Lord Salisbury should have journeyed to Hastings, and to a watering place audience, to deliver such an important manifesto is a subject of wonder on all sides. His speech, though very guarded, and so qualified by reservations that it really commits him to nothing, has produced a decidedly unfortunate effect.

In Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow and other business centers, the premier is most severely denounced.

The proposed transfer of Inman line steamers to American registry continues to be discussed. It is hinted that the admiralty will raise a question, which will prevent the companies complying with the American law.

Little interest is taken in the debate on the Irish local government bill. The Unionist press is gloating over the Freeman's Journal meeting which is held up as another instructive example of what to expect if the Irish get their own parliament. The Gladstonians are not pleased at the edifying exhibition, which on the eve of dissolution, they think, it is not likely to assist the prospects of home rule.

Our Pork Can Go to Spain.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid states that Spain has cancelled the prohibition of the import of American pork, which has been in force for seven years.

When Parliament Will Dissolve.

LONDON, May 20.—It is stated that at the cabinet council held to-day the ministers decided to dissolve Parliament June 20.

DEACON'S SAD STORY

Of the Unfaithfulness of His Wife, and the Tragedy

RELATED TO THE COURT OF NICE.

After Making His Statement He is Found Guilty of Wilful Wounding and Given the Nominal Sentence of One Year's Imprisonment--He Tells All the Circumstances that Led Up to the Shooting of Abelle in Mrs. Deacon's Room--Foreigners Applaud the American's Declaration that He Regretted the Act--Other Foreign News.

NICE, May 20.—The trial of Edward Parker Deacon, who is charged with manslaughter for the killing of M. Abelle, opened to-day before the assizes court of the Alpes Maritimes. The court room is a small oblong hall, more like a corridor than the place of the holding of a court of justice in a populous district. The room might hold 350 persons if it was crammed to its fullest capacity.

Many representatives of the newspapers were present. The benches in the gallery at the end of the hall were occupied by ladies attired in elegant toiles. The crowd in the gallery was composed almost entirely of members of the aristocratic circle of Nice. At the first glance around hardly a dozen Americans or Englishmen could be seen.

The proceedings opened at twenty minutes past nine, with Judge Aubertin, president of the court, on the bench. The Count DuMoiron, procurer of the republic, represented the prosecution. Mr. Deacon was represented by Maitre Demange, a celebrated advocate of the Paris bar; Frank Pilote, of the Nice bar, and Solicitor Bret, of Cannes. The Abelle family, though not taking part in the proceedings, were represented by Maitre Laroche.

Mr. Deacon was brought into the court by two gendarmes, who escorted him to the prisoner's bench, and then took up their position one on each side of him. As he faced the room all eyes were upon him. The stories that have long been current as to his indifference over the killing, or as to the results of his trial, were believed by his aspect. A palor, caused either by anxiety or ill-health, marked his features. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but concentrated all his attention upon the judicial bench. He was dressed in black coat, black vest, and plain dark twisted trousers.

Mrs. Deacon, who had been formally cited to appear, was not present.

DEACON'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Deacon, on invitation of the president of the court, recounted his relations with his wife from their marriage until 1890. Their life, he said, was a happy one until they made the acquaintance of Abelle. Abelle's visits to the Deacon home were at first rare, but they subsequently became so frequent that he objected. Finally these visits led to the breaking of the happy domestic relations that had hitherto existed between him and his wife. He said that after his suspicions were aroused violent scenes between himself and his wife became frequent. His mother-in-law and brother-in-law were informed as to the state of affairs. They said that jealousy was at the bottom of the trouble and counseled moderation.

Acting on their advice he renewed his amicable relations with Mrs. Deacon, but at the same time he resolved to watch her closely. About this time the family physician advised him to go to Homburg. He was suffering from inflammation of the stomach. Mrs. Deacon started for St. Moritz at the same time. While Mr. Deacon was at Homburg he received anonymous letters, stating that Abelle was with his wife. Mr. Deacon wrote to her from Homburg, saying that she must cease all acquaintance with Abelle. Although he then had no doubt as to his wife's fidelity, still there was a scandal which he could not tolerate. He wrote Mrs. Deacon that she must choose between himself and Abelle, or let him, Mr. Deacon, have a divorce. Mr. Deacon promised to be a good loving husband, but insisted that she must break off her relations with Abelle.

MRS. DEACON INDIGNANT.

She made no reply to this letter for ten days. Then she wrote that she had taken time to consider the contents of his letter. Mrs. Deacon said she was not responsible for the presence of Abelle at St. Moritz. Her nervous system, she added, was too much affected by Mr. Deacon's tyrannical conduct, and she could no longer stand it. She concluded her letter by declaring that her husband could send the police, or do whatever else he liked. In another letter Mrs. Deacon said she could not stand such insults as her husband offered her, and that all relations between them should cease. Thenceforth, she said, they would intercommunicate with each other through her lawyer. She added that Mr. Deacon had, in the meantime, better go to the United States and give her repose. Mrs. Deacon knew that her husband had to go to the United States at about this time on matters of business. In reply to this letter Mr. Deacon wrote that he would like to see her in Geneva before he started for the United States. Her reply to this was that she was very nervous, and that it would be better for them not to meet. Then Mr. Deacon sent a telegram stating that he was going to St. Moritz to see her, but a reply came to this telegram that Mrs. Deacon was on the point of leaving St. Moritz with Countess DeGrammont for the lakes.

EMPLOYED DETECTIVES.

"An intimate friend, now in the court room, told me," continued Mr. Deacon, "that I had done wrong in insulting my wife." Upon his suggestion I wrote an apology to Mrs. Deacon. My wife replied that she would meet me at Geneva and give a satisfactory explanation of her conduct. We met as agreed. She denied the rumors connecting her with Abelle, and said that she had seen Abelle only in the company of others. We were reconciled and stayed together at Aix for three days. The whole of our family was together at Aix. Then I sailed to America."

Judge Aubertin—Did you employ detectives to watch your wife?

Mr. Deacon—Only in January of this year.

Judge Aubertin—It is said that you

used to leave the house free when you knew Abelle was coming?

Mr. Deacon indignantly—it is not true.

Mr. Deacon went on with his statement as follows: "I told her in January to get a divorce from me, as it would be better for her and the children. She refused to take any steps toward a divorce." The defendant's statement, as well as his manner, evidently impressed the jury and court. Mr. Deacon added, in further reply to the judge: "The detectives whom I employed described another man as having visited the restaurant Chevillard in Paris, in company with my wife. It was afterward said that the man was Abelle. I changed the detectives who had made a bundle of the case."

Judge Aubertin—It is a pity that you did not follow up the statement of the detectives. Abelle might in that case be alive, and we might not be here dealing with this unhappy affair."

Procureur Dumoliron referred to the story that Mr. Deacon had found compromising letters in his wife's desk at Newport in 1890. Mr. Deacon admitted that he had discovered such letters. They were without signature, but in a familiar handwriting, and he believed that they were from M. Abelle.

APPLAUSE IN THE COURT.

Mr. Deacon then gave his story of the tragedy at Hotel Splendide, the details of which are well known, and in conclusion said: "When I saw the poor, miserable Abelle, looking so pitiful in his wounded condition, I regretted the deed."

General applause greeted the avowal of Mr. Deacon. Judge Aubertin sternly repressed the demonstration. He said that order must be preserved, and he would expel from the court room any one who should again give utterance to any expression of applause or of disapproval.

Resuming his testimony, Mr. Deacon alluded to the numerous letters Mrs. Deacon had written to him since the tragedy. The president asked: "She wrote you specially on May 5, asking you to pardon her for the sake of your children?"

Mr. Deacon—"I have had repeated loving letters from her written in that sense."

The President—"It is not I who would suggest that you refuse pardon, but if her confession is sincere it appears to me that she has quickly forgotten the tragic death of Abelle. Although you should come together again, there would always remain between you the phantom of your victim."

To this Mr. Deacon responded: "There is no question of a reconciliation. I have already commenced an action for divorce against her."

MRS. DEACON'S AFFIDAVIT.

When court re-opened after lunch, the reading of Mrs. Deacon's deposition was commenced. Opening with the events of February, Mrs. Deacon deposed as follows:

"M. Abelle came to see me at half past ten o'clock in the evening. I met him in the salon alone. At half past eleven my husband knocked violently at the door of my chamber, crying, 'Open, I know there is someone with you.' I lit a candle and then opened the door. He immediately searched the room. I then extinguished the candle, but he relit it quickly. From my room he passed into the salon where M. Abelle had hidden behind the sofa to avoid my husband, seeing that the latter had not authorized me to receive him. My husband discovered him and fired at him three times. Mr. Deacon went away only after showing a disposition to enter the room where his victim was carried in order to attack him again. I had on a blue robe de chambre, not a white night-robe, as reported."

The deposition ended: "I desire to add that Mr. Deacon is both a madman and a drunkard. For the sake of my children I desire his acquittal."

The reading of the statement that Mr. Deacon is crazy and a victim of liquor caused a sensation in the court room. It was brought out during the afternoon that before the judge's instruction at Grasse, Mr. Deacon admitted having authorized his wife to receive Abelle but not under conditions of intimacy.

Several witnesses were then examined. The secretary of the Hotel Splendide at Cannes testified that Mr. Deacon at midnight called him to accompany him to his wife's room. Mr. Deacon knocked on the door several times before it was opened. Mrs. Deacon, he said, was certainly clad in a white robe when the door was opened. After they entered the room she put on a blue robe. Mr. Deacon upon entering the room had a short struggle with Mrs. Deacon during which Abelle ran from the room into the salon where he took refuge behind the sofa. Deacon pursued him and fired at him. Two of the balls struck him and one missed him. Mr. Deacon returned to his wife's bed room and asked the witness to note in his wife's bed the impression of the bodies of the two persons.

THE SENTENCE.

The witness remarked: "There are impressions on both bed pillows. Two persons seem to have been in bed." Mr. Deacon then went to deliver himself to the police.

Other witnesses confirmed this testimony, particularly as to the condition of the bed.

After the arguments were made the case was submitted, and Deacon was convicted of the wilful wounding of Abelle, and sentenced to one year imprisonment.

The murmurs, rising quickly into a volume of hisses and groans, which greeted this announcement indicated how the sympathies of the public went.

An Afflicted Country.

GUATEMALA, May 20.—Telegrams announce a terrible drought, a scarcity of provisions, a smallpox epidemic and a bad outlook for the crops.

Over one hundred families have been made homeless by a fire in the city of Tehuantepec.